

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
GRASSHOPPERS.

When a Chinese was charged with trespassing at Lyemum, he put forward the plea that he was merely searching for grasshoppers, and did not know that he was really doing any harm in carrying out his captures on military ground.

A man of the R.O.A. stated that he saw the man walking about the military ground. He had a number of small cages with him, from some of which a rare chorus was proceeding.

The Magistrate—She was catching grasshoppers then.

Inspector Angus remarked that the defendant had been carrying on a substantial "grasshopper business" for some years.

A fine of \$15 or, in default, three months' imprisonment was imposed.

HOW OPIUM IS CONCEALED.

The manner in which Chinese conceal opium was described to Mr. Wood by Inspector Wilson when three boatmen were charged with being in possession of 152 taels of prepared opium.

The Inspector explained that the three women came up from Saigon, and when they had left the ship and were proceeding along the harbour in a sampan with their luggage, they were stopped by revenue officers and searched. On board was found a round table with one leg, and in this leg was found 50 taels of opium.

A broad hat, such as coolies wear, was found to contain seven taels, a quantity of opium was concealed among some salt fish and parcels, and upon being searched by women searchers at the Police Station, eighteen taels were found concealed among the women's clothing. The defendant put forward the old story of carrying the opium for someone else, but Mr. Wood found them all guilty.

Two of the women were fined \$2,000 each, or, in default, six months' imprisonment each, and the other was fined \$1,000, or, in default, three months' imprisonment.

RIOUS COOLIES.

A gang of Northern coolies who are passing through the Colony created a scene in Queen's Road West on Monday evening, as a result of which six of their numbers, two with heavily bandaged heads, appeared before Mr. Wood.

It was stated that the men went into a store and ordered some bottles of lemonade. When they had refreshed themselves they refused to pay. An altercation ensued, and then the coolies commenced to smash glasses and bottles. A lunk came up and endeavoured to settle the matter, but without success.

Whistles were blown, and then some special police and district watchmen appeared on the scene. This seemed to make matters worse, for the coolies at once commenced to strike out. Some of the contestants were severely hurt in the melee, and two of the coolies were knocked out. One of the special constables had his tunic torn off him, and a lunk was also assaulted. Five of the coolies were arrested, and a sixth made off in a rishia.

He was chased along the Praya, to be eventually caught by Trooper Edwards, of the mounted police. When the coolies had been brought to the police station two of them had to be sent to the dispensary to have their wounds dressed. All the coolies had been drinking, and were more or less in an intoxicated state.

In view of the fact that the coolies are shortly leaving the Colony they were discharged, but will be dealt with by the C.S.P.

"SERVICES" ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above Fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending 12th June:—

Already acknowledged \$54.40
W. L. Wessner (May) 5.00
J. H. Kemp 10.00
"Spero" 20.00
J. E. Stoneham 2.00
"W. J. D." 5.00
"M. J. Stubb" 10.00
Anonymous 20.00

Total \$876.40

Estimated monthly requirement \$800.00
Total receipts for May 559.40

Deficiency on estimate for month of May \$240.60

* Monthly subscription.

\$ Donation.

T. ROBINSON (General Secretary).

F. G. B. HARRISON, R.N. (Naval Secretary).

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, 11th June.

FLOODS SPREADING.

Some of the streets near Sha-ki and the new Bund are flooded with over a foot of water when the tide rises every day. People are afraid that a big flood may be coming again this year, as rain falls heavily day after day.

Owing to the tide rising so rapidly during the recent days after heavy rain-falls most of the streets in Fatchan are flooded to a depth of over six feet. People are taking every precaution in anticipation of the condition becoming worse. The Police Station has prepared a great number of small boats for rescue work. Farmers are anxious lest the harvest be lost.

The West River has risen considerably, flooding the Sai-nam and San-shui districts, which at a glance look like a big sea. Some West River districts such as Shi-hing and Sai-chin are covered with over ten feet of water. There are a large number of homeless refugees in a state of starvation in these districts.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL LEE LIT-KWAN.

General Lee Lit-kwan arrived here from Shanghai via Hongkong by the s.s. *Kumhoan* on the 8th instant. He was met at the Government Pier by the Civil Governor and other high officials. It is understood that he was accompanied by many foreign-educated students. The reason of General Lee's visit is to consult with the local Governor as to strengthening the military forces against the independent Provinces.

DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN CANTON.

The Military Governor has issued a notification that, owing to the disturbed condition on China it is necessary to declare martial law in Canton as from the 8th instant.

REDUCTION OF YAMEN STAFF.

Chan Ping-kwan, the new Military Governor of Canton, having gone fully into the list of staff at the Military Governor's Yamen, is reported to have cancelled 18 of the 23 Military Governor Yamen Advisers appointed by the ex-Tuchun Luk Wing-ting, besides some secretaries and other employees. As a result there will be a considerable saving in salaries.

ADMIRAL SHAT CHEN-PING COMING TO CANTON.

Admiral Shat Chen-ping, who recently declared his loyalty to the Central Government, has divided the cruisers, gun-boats, etc., under his command for the protection of important places. He will shortly visit Canton in order to consult Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting and the local Governor in connection with the safeguarding of the Province of Kwangtung.

RECALLED TO CANTON.

Immediately on receipt of the telegrams from the independent Provinces, the local Government telegraphed to Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting requesting him to return to Canton at once in order to devise plans in relation to the present political crisis. Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting has replied that he will leave Kwangsi for Canton as soon as he has arranged matters with Tam Ho-ming, the newly appointed Military Governor of Kwangsi, who will be shortly assuming his duties.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL LUNG CHAI-KWONG.

General Lung Chai-kwong has recently left Kingchow.

YUNNAN MILITARY GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

The local Government has received a telegram from Tank Kai-yin, Military Governor of Yunnan, denouncing the action of those independent Provinces as unlawful and stating that he has decided to raise troops to fight against them. The Canton Government is invited to co-operate.

POLICE REFORM IN CANTON.

The Civil Governor has recently instructed the Chief of Police to take the steps necessary for improving the police force in Canton. The Civil Governor said he always found that the police were badly conducted—they were not properly dressed, they are in the habit of sitting down whilst on duty, constantly smoking cigarettes, and prattling freely, they take no notice of the filth deposited along the roads, care nothing about the regulation of traffic, and are guilty of neglect in cases of robbery.

The Chief of Police is ordered to give strict instructions to chiefs and inspectors of various sub-stations to immediately introduce reforms and to address themselves to the investigation of serious cases of robbery and murder, the perpetrators of which have remained undetected for a considerable length of time. The Civil Governor threatens that if the practice of which he complains continue the chiefs in charge of the district will be liable to be fired.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CHINA.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT—EFFECTS ON SINO-JAPANESE TRADE.

The *Zasshi Keizai Jijo*, a Japanese financial and economic monthly edited by Dr. Seichi Honda, is devoting a part of its space to the study of "Economic China." The May installment of these studies discusses the recent development of China's manufacturing industries, with reference to actual or probable effects on the trade of Japan with that country.

It is pointed out that China's demand for the Powers' agreement to a higher import tariff should be regarded as the outcome of the movement that has been going on in China for the encouragement of industry. In the Chinese tariff question of to-day, revenue considerations are secondary, as far as the real motive is concerned. With a view to developing domestic industries and controlling imports, China has resorted to a reduction of her export duties and the freight rates on her railways, and has also subsidized manufacturing companies. There is no doubt that an increase in China's import tariff will have an adverse effect on Japan's export trade to that country, but the growth of manufacturing industries in China says Dr. Honda's journal, will have a far more serious effect on Japan's trade with China and industries connected with it.

According to a statement made by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and quoted in the article under review, the number of factories on a modern scale in that country was 21,713 in 1913, with 630,852 operatives. Of these factories, 347 employ motive power, their annual consumption of coal amounting to 900,959 tons. Steam engines installed number 296, with 43,449 horse-power; and there are 141 electric motors, with 50,108 horse-power; while there are 212 other power machines representing 2,520 horse-power. The male operatives are nearly double the female operatives in number, the figures being 418,304 and 212,556, respectively. The small number of women workers in China is due partly to the fact that industries usually employing female hands are not so much developed in China, and partly to the fact that custom in that country does not encourage the work of women in factories. But things are gradually changing in this respect, with the growth of manufacturing industries.

The manufacturing companies of different descriptions in the republic totalled 535 at the end of 1913. The capitalization and reserve aggregated \$9,397,180 and 1,867,303 Mexican dollars, respectively. The last few years of the Manchurian dynasty witnessed a large increase in the number of companies, stimulated by the national movement for the recovery of rights and interest. These enterprises suffered during the revolution, but the decrease of imports from Europe since the outbreak of the war has revived the movement to encourage domestic industries, with a consequent increase of new enterprises. In China, the registration of co-operative concerns is not strictly enforced, so that the number and capitalization of companies must exceed the figures given in the official statement, to say nothing of private firms. Of the 21,713 factories referred to above, 4,642, with 240,324 operatives, represent spinning, textile and dyeing industries; 6,030, with 94,746 operatives, the chemical industries; 6,175, with 181,732 operatives, foodstuffs manufacture, 2,184, with 64,392 operatives, printing, paper ware manufacture, hide and leather trade, etc.; 105, with 4,040 operatives, electrical and metal refining businesses. The geographical distribution of Chinese industries in December, 1913, was as follows:—

Localities	Factories	Operatives
Peking	176	4,926
Chihli	222	18,688
Mukden	1,050	37,689
Kirin	618	8,739
Amur	293	3,376
Kiangsu	1,366	160,849
Anhui	427	14,070
Kiangsi	1,328	62,230
Chekiang	2,507	64,638
Fukien	1,170	27,646
Hupeh	606	30,539
Shantung	722	43,912
Honan	681	34,536
Shansi	649	8,637
Shensi	1,733	20,745
Kuansu	430	8,005
Shingkiang	74	1,218
Shzechuan	28	408
Shzechuan	3,752	68,395
Kwangtung	1,688	70,211
Kwangsi	129	2,144
Yunnan	232	4,265
Kueichow	72	1,062
Total	21,713	630,850

It will be seen from the foregoing table that Shzechuan has 3,752 factories, the largest number in any one province, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Shanghai, Kwangtung, Kiangsu, and Fukien following in order. However, 100,849 operatives for Kiangsi is the highest number for one province. Then follow Kwangtung, Shzechuan, Chekiang, Honan and Mukden in the order mentioned.

The manufacturing industries of China are of but recent growth, and China has had no time to develop a large factory system. The journal inquires into the tardy industrial progress of China in the past, which it attributes to the scarcity of capital and lack of financial facilities, difficulty of communication, irregularities in currency and weights and measures, inadequacy of industrial laws and regulations, defects in the tariff and taxation, and old-fashioned business methods. The Chinese are endeavouring, however, to remove each and all of these.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COUNT OKUMA ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

INTERVIEW IN A TRAIN.

Marquis Okuma who is visiting Sago, Kyushu, which is his native place, with Marquis Okuma, was interviewed in the train en route by an Asahi representative, who succeeded in extracting the following remarks:—

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The recent Russian revolution may be said to be going from one extreme point to another. The organizers of the revolution probably had no thought of leading the Russian people to such extreme lengths as actually happened. It should be remembered that a people, subject to such constant and strong pressure from its rulers for so many years as the Russians would hardly be content with a revolution of the sort desired by its organizers. This circumstance, coupled with the corruption prevailing in the Romanoff Court, brought about the violent political upheaval which recently convulsed Russia. There seems, to be little doubt that the Russian people and troops are tired of the war and this circumstance appears to have given the enemy some opportunity as to give rest to the utmost of an offer of separate peace by Germany. Certainly the situation in Russia requires careful watching.

DESTRUCTION OF MILITARISM.

Needless to say, the present war was started for the destruction of Prussian militarism and to punish a Power that despises, bullies, and tramples under foot small and weak States. It is war waged for a just cause. Russia has suffered bitter experiences more than once at the hands of Germany, and if the leaders of the Russian people are wise enough to lead them along the right path they will not be taken advantage of by the Germans again. There has been a talk that in the event of Russia betraying the Allies and concluding a separate peace with Germany, Japan may be induced to attack Russia in Siberia. Such a contingency, however, is palpably impossible, as Japan is allied to Great Britain and Russia by treaty.

JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

The attitude of the Japanese Government towards China has been so cautious as to be vacillating. Of course, Japan need not be strong or overbearing to an unnecessary extent in her attitude towards China. At the same time it is desirable that Japan should be more definite and strong in her attitude inasmuch as China's position in international politics will have a most important bearing on Japan's interests. Not that Japan should adopt an aggressive attitude towards China, or the contrary, an aggressive policy is the very thing Japan should be advised to refrain from adopting. What is advisable is that Japan should try to consolidate her economic position in China, but so long as the Government assumes a milk-and-water attitude towards China this will be hard to realize.

hindrance to their industrial progress. Chinese businessmen have been doing their best in recent years, to develop manufacturing industries in particular, for China produces an abundant supply of raw materials within her own territory. Her wealth of resources points strongly toward China's industrial expansion in the future. With the recent reforms in the different branches of national activity and the introduction of foreign capital, various enterprises were fast arising in China when the war broke out and threatened upon the people the necessity of having well-developed domestic industries. The pernicious effect of the like duty is admitted, but only retained for lack of suitable fiscal resources to take its place. The most remarkable phenomenon in China in the last few years has been the growth of her cotton spinning. She has already become our rival in yards of smaller counts.

There are people who entertain a pessimistic outlook regarding our Chinese trade, in view of the inevitable international trade competition in that country after the war. The journal says that competition is a matter of course in business, and we need not be uneasy on that account; but it reminds its readers that the expanding native industries in China has far more important bearing upon Japanese trade with the republic than any international trade rivalry. Japan has, indeed, a large share of the foreign trade of China, but this is chiefly due to the circumstances that her articles, which are cheap, are adapted to the needs of the Chinese, whose standard of life is low as compared with other peoples. The republic imports machinery and articles of high quality from European countries. It is clear that a nation in its early industrial career must begin with commodities of inferior quality. The Chinese manufacturing industries are now developing, with ever increasing output of cheap articles; and these articles threaten to supersede the imports from Japan in the course of time. If Japan should come into competition with China in the Chinese markets, no one can fail to see the outcome. It is, therefore, important to improve Japanese methods of manufacture as to make superior articles; for by this means, says the journal, the Japanese can avoid rivalry with Chinese manufacturers, though they must be prepared to come into still severer competition with Europeans.

There is another important factor to be taken into account in considering China's manufacturing industries. In that country there are a large number of factories under foreign management. These will increase in number and importance after the war. The journal draws the attention of the public to the changing economic conditions of Japan's western neighbour, urging the necessity of looking more deeply into the influences at work there. The mere expulsion of German influence from the republic is not going deep enough, is the writer's belief.

INTIMATIONS

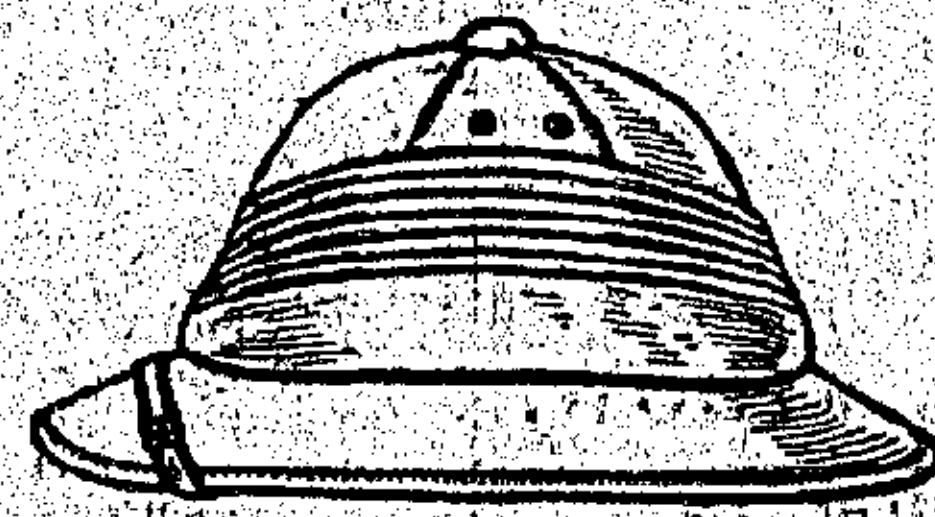
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

BEST LONDON-MADE
SUN HELMETS

FROM \$8.50 TO \$13.50



COMPLETE WITH PUGGAREE AND CHIN-STRAP.

ALL OUR HELMETS ARE LIGHT IN WEIGHT, THOROUGHLY SUN AND RAIN PROOF, AND PRACTICALLY UNBREAKABLE.

STOCKED IN SEVEN STYLES IN ALL SIZES.

GREY FELT TERRA
HATS TO \$12.00

FROM \$7.50

SUN UMBRELLAS

Lined Green \$5.00 Each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1467-3

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 344

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

1467-3

THE WAR.

SIX MILLION SHELLS FIRED AT MESSINES.

ITALIANS AGAIN ATTACK.

GREAT BRITAIN CONCURS IN RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

BRITISH WAR EXPENDITURE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

PROGRESS CONTINUED.

LONDON, June 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We continued to make progress south-eastward of Messines.

We captured the enemy's trench system in the neighbourhood of La Poterie Farm on a front of about a mile.

During the day we gained further ground in this area.

We captured seven field guns and some prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, June 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing southward of Ypres and eastward of Ephehy, where we dispersed hostile assemblies.

We successfully raided south-westward of La Bassee, damaging trenches and mine-galleries.

We also raided eastward of Vermelles and southward of Armentieres.

We slightly advanced our line southward of Messines.

INTENSE BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, June 11th.

A German communiqué states:—The intense British artillery firing is spreading from Ypres.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, June 11th.

A communiqué states:—There was considerable artillery firing north of the Somme and in the region of Cerny.

STORY OF THE MINE EXPLOSIONS.

LONDON, June 11th.

The whole story of the great explosion before the British offensive at the Messines Ridge remains to be told, but indications of the elaborateness of the preparations and the immensity of the scheme are given by a French Correspondent with the British Headquarters.

The Correspondent says:—Nearly a year ago, a demand was made upon the coalfields around Newcastle and Cardiff for a few hundred expert miners skilled at digging and in the art of explosions. They worked for about six months digging for a length of two kilometres under the slopes of the Ridge in nineteen mine-chambers under nineteen of the enemy's most formidable cemented and armed fortresses. A gallery for advancing had to be dug for a hundred and fifty metres, and quadrangular pits similar to a cage or lift were constructed and crammed with high explosives. Electric wires, which were to cause the fatal spark in one second, were ready at the end of last winter. Hence, since January the first-line German troops had been living unconsciously above the sleeping inferno.

The Correspondent adds:—The convulsion was like a supernatural cataclysm. It wrecked the hill, filled up the marshes, and changed a wood into a lake. It also changed the history of two years and the geography of two centuries. The mines, upon exploding, did not make deep craters similar to those at Pozieres; they hurled violently towards the sky great masses of earth which fell back slowly

in showers on the trenches and the garrison fortresses and transformed an enormous area into a cemetery. Hours after the attack there were repeated dull sounds from the earth below. In some cases the Germans were dug out half-suffocated. Since then along the whole Ridge soldiers are listening between the crash of the shells for the cries of frightened humanity coming from the under world.

ACTIVITY ON BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 11th.

A message from Headquarters says the situation along the front of the first little bit of Belgium relieved since 1914 remains one of most active artillery duelling. The enemy has brought up a number of fresh guns and is re-grouping his heavy guns.

We are doing the same, and now have the advantage of position.

It is estimated that the taking of Vimy Ridge cost five million shells and Messines six million.

The new pattern tanks were called upon to do little in the battle of the 7th inst., but they certainly manoeuvred in more perfect co-ordination with the movement of troops than ever before.

Naval Activities.

LONDON, June 11th.

The Admiralty announce that a Dover patrol drifter to-day engaged five enemy seaplanes.

Two seaplanes were destroyed and the occupants were made prisoner.

The remaining seaplanes escaped.

Italian Front.

LONDON, June 11th.

An official communiqué states:—Our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex defences at several points on the Asiago Plateau.

Our infantry attacked, during a violent storm, in the direction of Mount Zebio and Mount Forno and carried Agnelolopasi.

We captured nearly the whole of Mount Ortigara and took 513 prisoners.

We repulsed an enemy attack to the south of Castagnavizza, taking prisoners.

General.

LONDON, June 11th.

It is stated that His Majesty the King, in consequence of valuable services rendered in the war, has granted a free pardon to Lieutenant Cameron, who with his wife, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude at Edinburgh, in June, 1911, for fraud in connection with a pearl necklace.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, June 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily average expenditure of all sorts during the first nine weeks of the financial year was £7,884,900.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hopes that the rate of expenditure will decrease.

PASSPORTS FOR LABOUR DELEGATES.

LONDON, June 11th.

Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Jowett have returned to London.

In the House of Commons, replying to a motion in favour of the cancellation of their passports, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out the unwisdom of such a step.

Mr. H. Terrell, K. C. (U. Gloucester), moved the adjournment, and pressed the Government to cancel Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Jowett's passports, as they did not represent any substantial body of English opinion.

Mr. G. J. Wardle (L. Stockport), on behalf of the Labourites, pointed out that they were not going as representing British labour. They could not injure Great Britain; they might help it. He refused to believe they would advise a separate peace.

Mr. Bonar Law, in replying, said it was necessary that the House should throw itself into the atmosphere of Petrograd. He believed that the final issue of the war depended upon Russia's attitude. If the Delegates were not allowed to proceed, the Russians would say that Russia had been asked to continue the war for England's sake, and that the English were afraid to allow a small minority to express their view.

Mr. Bonar Law believed that the Russian Government intended to use Russia in the fight on behalf of our cause, for which we were fighting. Therefore, we should try to ease their path and meet their request that representatives of all classes of Labourites should proceed to Petrograd. Sir George Buchanan and Mr. Arthur Henderson, as men on the spot, had been impressed with the strong inadvisability of refusing to issue the passports. The British Government had weighed all considerations, and, in conclusion, Mr. Bonar Law said that in the interests of the prosecution of the war it would not be wise to refuse their Russian ally's request.

AWARD TO YORKSHIRE TEXTILE WORKERS.

LONDON, June 11th.

Sir George Asquith has awarded advances, varying from fifty per cent. to thirty per cent. above pre-war rates to 100,000 Yorkshire textile workers.

The operatives asked seventy per cent. but have accepted the awards.

The application was a record in the wage movement of the textile trade.

BRITAIN AND GREECE.

LONDON, June 11th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that steps were being taken to secure the control of the Thessalian harvest. He hoped to be able to make a statement on the Government's policy towards Greece very shortly.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF BRITISH LIEUTENANTS.

ATHENS, June 11th.

The assassins of Lieutenants Campbell and Burns have been committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder and the unlawful carrying of arms.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced the composition of the Irish Convention. He stated that the Government had thought to secure representatives of everyday life in Ireland, and had invited the County Councils and the Borough Councils to send their Chairmen. The Urban District Councils would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Protestant Primate, and Dr. John Irwin, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. In addition the Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork would be invited, and there would be five representatives of Irish labour interests.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said Mr. Redmond and Sir J. B. Lonsdale would be asked to select five representatives from their parties. Mr. O'Brien two of his followers, the Irish Peers two, and the Unionists of South Ireland five, while five places would be reserved for Sinn Féiners. The Government itself would nominate from among leading Irishmen of all sections fifteen members of the Convention, the total number of which would be 101. The Government would prefer that the Convention should nominate its own Chairman, but it was prepared to nominate a Chairman and submit his name to the King for approval.

After Mr. Devlin had asked the Premier, as a preliminary to the Convention, which he said all hoped would succeed, to announce the release of the Sinn Féin prisoners, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the deep sense of loss pervading the House at the death of Major Redmond, one of its best known, oldest and best-loved members. The Premier said he could not adequately express the sorrow they must feel at the fall of this lovable and chivalrous figure. Although above military age, Major Redmond voluntarily sought perils and privations with a cheerful courage. They could never forget the appeal he made on his last appearance in the House of Commons. He participated in some of the most bloody battles of the war, and looked worn and aged with privations that his years unfitted him to bear, and none could have challenged him if he had claimed that he had done his share.

Mr. Redmond, above all, was an Irish patriot, and he felt that Ireland's greatest opportunity to win liberty for herself was by fighting side by side with Great Britain in the great world-struggle for Freedom. It was for Ireland he gave his life.

Mr. Lloyd George quoted Major Redmond's last speech and recalled that he was carried tenderly and reverently from the battlefield by Ulster soldiers in an Ulster ambulance, and declared that the appeal he had just read now came to them all from the grave on the frontier of the land Mr. Redmond gave his life to liberate.

LORD NORTHCLEIFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, June 11th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding Lord Northcliffe's Mission to America, Lord Robert Cecil stated that in order to co-operate fully with the United States in the conduct of the war, several Missions representing a number of Government Departments had been for some time in America, and it is necessary that someone should be at the head of those Missions to revise and co-ordinate this work. Lord Northcliffe had undertaken this work, which is not in any sense diplomatic.

LORD NORTHCLEIFF ARRIVES.

NEW YORK, June 11th.

Lord Northcliffe has arrived at an Atlantic port.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF HADDINGTON.

LONDON, June 11th.

The death is announced of the Earl of Haddington.

[George Baillie-Hamilton Arden, 11th Earl of Haddington, succeeded his father in 1870. He had been a Representative Peer for Scotland since 1874 and Lord Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire since 1876. He is succeeded by Lord Binning.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

SHANGHAI, June 12th.

Acting Premier Wu Ting-fang has resigned because he refuses to sign the Mandate to dismiss Parliament.

The President has sent Sha Shou-kang to Tientsin to ask Li King-shi to proceed to Peking.

The Tuchen of Yunnan, Tang Chi-yao, has wired to the President demanding the punishment of Ni Sze-chung.

Lang Chi-kwang has wired to the Tientsin Headquarters stating that he will proceed to Tientsin immediately.

Chen Chun-huan has telegraphed to Peking and Tientsin setting forth his views in regard to the present situation.

THE DEADLOCK IN CHINA.

PEKING, June 12th.

General Chang Fun, whom the President summoned to Peking, has arrived at Tientsin. He has sent a bodyguard of two thousand troops to Peking, and now says that he will come to Peking to mediate on certain conditions, including the immediate dissolution of Parliament, which the President has hitherto firmly refused.

The situation is practically at a standstill.

TO THE BRITISH OVERSEAS FORCES.

When gallant Drake went sailing in the famous days of yore, Old England's Flag of Freedom round the world he proudly bore, And Eastward He and Westward across the rolling main, Young England's best and bravest have followed in his train.

To lands afar they wandered, and fashioned true and well, Fair homes where English freemen for evermore may dwell; The Southern Cross gleams o'er them, the Northern Lights flame down Where English hands have builded new nations of renown.

But swift when England needs them they know their lives are hers, And the soul of Drake and Nelson once more wakes up and stirs; From golden isles of plenty beyond the ocean-tide Our kith and kin come sailing to stand at England's side.

What shall we give for guerdon? A Faith that knows no fears, A place in Britain's Councils, a Pace for gladder years; For we claim as sworn blood-brothers, wherever their homes may be, The men who fight for Freedom in a War to make men free!

MARY FAIRBAY.

RIGHTEOUS WRATH.

"We progressed a hundred metres, and we took a line of trenches." What! You take your map, and snigger, with a millimetre rule! Come and see the bloody acres till your ruddy, fair face blanches, Count the shots and shells and splinters, and the drops of blood, you fool.

Answers.

IBANDMAN OPERA CO. "THE HAPPY DAY."

The popularity of the Bandman Opera Company in Hongkong was again amply demonstrated last evening, when a short return visit was opened with "The Happy Day." There was a large audience, and, as on the last occasion when this Daly's success was produced, those present were thoroughly entertained from the rise to the last fall of the curtain. "The Happy Day" is one of Seymour Hicks' successes, and it is a delightfully tuneful comedy in two acts, with several outstanding numbers. These were given with plenty of appreciative enthusiasm by the various members of the company last evening, and with everyone else ably filling their respective parts the result was a most enjoyable production. The chief work falls upon Mr. Leyland Hodgson and Miss Marjorie Manners, though Mr. Compton Courts, in being responsible for the humour of the piece, had so much to do that he seemed to be always on the stage, but all the time he was there the audience were compelled to laugh right heartily. Mr. Leyland Hodgson, as the "Prince of Galanie," who has his "mad moments," despite the fact that he is to be married to the Princess of Valaria, was as good as over; and as the Princess Miss Marjorie Manners sang and acted in her own entertaining manner. The costumes and scenic effects were a feature, the palace of the Princess being a particularly beautiful scene. Everyone present had a good laugh and must have been thoroughly entertained. "The Happy Day" is a fine antidote after a long and sultry summer day.

To-night the Company are producing "The Merry Widow."

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

INCREASED PROFITS OWING TO THE DEARTH OF TONNAGE.

Baron Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, addressing the shareholders of the Company at their meeting on May 29th, said that despite the comparatively low freight rates earned in the services under Government's order and an increase in the expenditure, the company had realised a greater profit last term than in the previous term.

This was entirely due to the shortage of vessels the world over. Before and at the time of the outbreak of hostilities, the number of foreign vessels entering ports in Japan exceeded the number of vessels leaving the Japanese flag. Now, however, the percentage of Japanese vessels entering Japanese ports was 30 per cent., and that of foreign vessels only 20 per cent. This fact was explained by the heavy shortage of vessels. The vessels sunk by enemy submarines were steadily increasing in number, and it was estimated that about 6,000,000 tons of vessels would be victimized in the course of this year. The world's output of new ships was only 2,500,000 tons yearly. Such being the case, the number of vessels available was likely to decrease; therefore, he believed that the Company would be able to realise a similar, or even a greater, profit in the next term, and so long as the war continued, the enormous profits of the Company, since the commencement of the war, were, of course, abnormal, and of a temporary nature. The management of the Company had been carefully considering how to dispose of the amount which had been amassed, and had finally determined to distribute it now, as it was proper to dispose of it at present, and, moreover, no one could foresee when the war would be brought to a conclusion. In comparison with the distributions of profits made by foreign shipping concerns, it would be found that the Company used a greater amount than other companies to build up reserves. This was done with a view to strengthening the foundation of the Company and making preparations for post-bellum conditions.

Baron Kondo reported that Mr. Hayashi, Managing Director of the Company, had resigned.

GERMANY'S PLOTS.

One positive proof of German aggressiveness—a proof not to be denied by friend or foe—is found in the following list. It is a list of countries in which Germany had long before the war laid her plans for plotting against those she intended to fight.

Against the French, she fomented risings of the Arabs and Berbers.

Against the British, she strove to incite the Egyptians, the Boers, the Sikhs, and other Indians, the Sinn Féiners, the German-Americans in Canada, the pagan tribes of North Nigeria, and other peoples in different parts of the world.

Against Russia, she tried her best to cause rebellions of Moslems in the Caucasus, of Poles and Letts, and other Baltic coast peoples.

Against Italy she actually raised the Senussi and Berbers.

Against Belgium, she tried to foment trouble in the Congo, while Portugal was to be faced with a rising in Angola, the Dutch had actually to meet one in Java, the Albanians rose against Montenegro, and the Mexicans gave all the trouble they could to America. Here in China money has lavishly been spent to turn the people against all the Allies in turn.

GERMAN SPIES IN AUSTRALIA WHAT HAS COME TO LIGHT. ACTIVITIES IN WAR TIME.

The extent to which attempts were made before the war to increase German influence in Australia, and to obtain knowledge of Australian conditions which might at a future date be used to advantage to promote German settlement, can scarcely be realised. Information that has come into the possession of the Australian authorities (states the Melbourne correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald) throws light upon methods adopted to place the German Government in possession of the most minute particulars about the adaptability of Western Australia for German settlement, and the information further indicates that even since the war broke out the Germans have not relaxed their propaganda efforts. On the contrary, every opportunity has been seized to get into the closest touch with German residents in Australia, and even with those interested in segregation camps, but, wily as were the methods employed by the German authorities to place themselves in communication with their intended compatriots, the vigilance of the Australian authorities has been such that their schemes were one after the other unmasked.

Commencing with what happened just before the war. A detailed report from one of the German missionaries on the north-west coast of Western Australia to a society called "The Society for the Protection of Germans Abroad" was intercepted. The report consists of answers to interrogatories, and is headed "strictly confidential." The first questions related to the country towns, provinces, etc., upon which the missionary was able to give precise information. Joseph Bischoff, a missionary of the Palatine congregation, Limburg, Prussia, a resident in the north-west of Australia at Broome, replied that he had been nine years in Australia. Asked if he was prepared to answer inquiries confidentially, the missionary stated that as far as he could he would be pleased to do so. Then came minute replies to questions about stock, fruit, cultivation, and wages generally, and also about "real fishing." One question was, if the missionary could send any kind of photographs, and to this the reply was, "perhaps later." There was a German club, the missionary stated, at Fremantle, and there were several German hotels in Perth and Fremantle, the tariff being indicated. "Are there correct maps of your town, your country provinces, etc.?" The missionary's reply to this question was that the best charts of the coast could be obtained from the Harbour and Lights Department at Fremantle, whilst maps of the country generally were obtainable from the Department of Lands and Surveys in Perth. In all 50 questions were answered, all treating in the most intimate manner with the physical and commercial attributes of the districts in which the missionary resided. To each and every question full replies were given. This report was dated July 10th, 1914.

SCHEMERS AT WORK.

It appears that, in an incautious moment, long before the war according to information in possession of the Defence Department, a German representative in Australia remarked to an Australian officer that Australia was making very little use of the north-west coast of Western Australia, and that it would be admirably as a German settlement. The report, of which extracts are now published, clearly indicates the steps that were taken, subsequent to this conversation, by the German Government to supplement the information already in its possession about the north-west coast. Other information in the possession of the Australian authorities indicates that the doings of Australian business men were followed in the closest detail. It is also known to the Australian authorities that the local offices of great companies, such as those interested in metals, polish, etc., were agencies for collecting and sending to Germany information of Australian resources. A great steamship company was for intelligence purposes, nothing else than a branch of the German Admiralty. Some of the German schools in Australia were, it has been ascertained by the Commonwealth authorities, used in connection with the granting of exemption from service in the German army. In the various centres an official representative of the German Consul-General in Sydney was appointed.

In one case the representative was a pastor, a member of a branch of the Prussian National Church, who with other pastors of his Church, received part of his stipend from Germany. This man, an Australian by birth although of German parentage, was interned after the outbreak of war, and in his possession were found many treasurable documents. The German Press organisation has been found to be most accurate in sending to Germans and persons of German descent in Australia news favourable to the enemy cause. From Holland, Switzerland, and America leaflets and publications continue to arrive, usually in English, in which, under cover of neutrality, pro-German views are expressed. Enemy agents abroad are making constant efforts to send news and messages surreptitiously to prisoners-of-war interned in Australia. A packet of cigarettes addressed to a prisoner was opened by chance and was found to contain nine cigarettes of tobacco and one of rolled newspaper cuttings. A large packet from the Philippines contained boxes of excellent Manila cigars, but in one box the cigars were all of paper. A box of walnuts came from Java. When the censor opened it one fell out and broke, disclosing that the inside had been taken out and (Continued at foot of next column.)

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS. MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR ON AUTONOMY. A COUNCIL OF PRINCES.

The Indian delegates to the Imperial War Cabinet were the guests of the Empire Parliamentary Association at luncheon in the Harcourt Room, House of Commons, recently. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Finlay) presided.

Mr. Chamberlain, in proposing the toast of "The Indian Delegates," said the name of the Maharaja of Bikanir was coupled with it. Nowhere was passionate loyalty to the King-Emperor more strong than among the ruling princes of India. The Maharaja of Bikanir, acknowledging the toast, said the fact that India for the first time had been invited to send representatives to the Imperial War Conference had caused widespread gratification as a just, but somewhat overdue, recognition of her unflinching loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor, and of her position within the Empire, and of the services which had been her pride and her privilege to render to her Sovereign and his Empire in the greatest crisis they had had to face.

Speaking both of British India and of the Indian States, his Highness expressed the profound veneration in which India held the Emperor, and her constant concern for the welfare of the Empire. Subject always to these two essential considerations, he continued, our next aspiration is to see our country under the guidance and with the help of Great Britain, make material advance on constitutional lines in regard to matters political and economic, and ultimately to attain, under the standard of our King-Emperor, that freedom and autonomy which you in this country secured long ago for yourselves, and which our more fortunate sister Dominions have also enjoyed for some time past.

Proceeding, the Maharaja said that the ruling princes, so far from being alarmed at the political progress of India, rejoiced at it. At least 10 per cent. of the more important States already had representative self-government, and every year constitutional government was being extended. Though they were autocrats, the princes were marching with the times. The Indian States were proud of their unique position within the Empire. There was no diversity among the States on matters of Imperial concern. They asked only to be allowed further opportunities of serving their King-Emperor, and for the continuance of the good will of the British nation towards their efforts to work out their own salvation.

The Maharaja added:—As rulers governing such a vast area in India, we, however, feel that, if we are to keep abreast of the times and of the conditions prevailing, and likely to prevail, in British India, and if we are fully to secure and to retain our proper place in the constitution of the Empire, we must have a regularly assigned and more definite place in the constitution of the Empire by the institution at an early date of a Council or Assembly of Princes, formed on proper lines, where important questions concerning ourselves, our States, and our people on the one hand, and the British Government on the other, can be discussed and settled just as a legislative body exists in regard to matters concerning British India. I should perhaps make it clear that we have no desire whatever to encroach on the affairs of British India any more than we desire any outside interference with our own internal affairs. These ideas, which have been maturing for some years, were definitely and officially brought forward by a large and representative number of Ruling Princes at a meeting convened by Lord Chelmsford at Delhi in October last, and the Viceroy's speech and the attitude of the Government of India leads us to hope that the question is receiving sympathetic consideration (Cheers).

Mr. Chamberlain announced that it was hoped that before long it might be possible to organize a Parliamentary visit to India.

stuffed with paper cuttings. All the others were then cracked, and in all of them were newspaper cuttings.

Apart from all these devices, letters, and newspapers which appear to contain nothing but what is visible, the secret of which is known to the receiver. Probably the censors know as much of these devices as the prisoners. In one district a German agent, after the outbreak of war, endeavored to organize the German population in readiness for military operations. He interviewed the Germans in their own houses, and in some cases interviewed congregations as they were leaving church. He met with little success, but a few received him favourably. The Defence Department was well informed of what was going on, and he and those who were ready to help him are all safe behind the wire. Yet another striking example of Hun duplicity is furnished in a circular issued by Herr von Pott-Kamer, German Minister of the Interior, to secret service agents, in January, 1914, of which the following is a translation:—"Our agents at fixed posts must not content themselves with holding isolated positions; they might lose such positions at any moment. Each one must be obliged to keep some kind of office, whatever the nature of the establishment, whether it is a disputed claims office or land and property agency, grocery establishment or cafe, restaurant, hotel, insurance office, or the like. In all cases the business must be soundly established and possess a substantial good-will. It must, in fact, be ever borne in mind that it is necessary for our agents to inspire confidence in circles where they have their centre of action, and to create that confidence by the outward signs of an ordinary middle-class existence. Indeed, by a well-placed munificence, and by taking part in all kinds of societies, associations, and communities they must acquire, such a strong social position that, as far as their locality is concerned, each may be well received everywhere and highly thought of in all quarters, and may be thus always in a position to give useful information on all points."

COLONEL TO COMMANDER IN TWO YEARS. GENERAL NIVELLE'S RAPID RISE.

When Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle, until recently the commander-in-chief of the French armies in the field, was a cadet in the Polytechnique many years ago, he was slow in picking up the theoretical side of war. He knew mathematics and he knew how to sight artillery, but theories puzzled him. Wherefore his comrades, in the exuberance of their youth, invented a cry to plague him.

"Ah, Nivelle sees!" one would exclaim. To this day Nivelle has fought shy of theory and the book soldier is one of his pet abominations. All he knows about military science, according to the general himself, is how to fight.

When the correspondents came flocking around him at Verdun, asking him to explain his theory to them, it was Nivelle who cried:

"Theory! I've got no theory." But you must also remember that it was Nivelle who said at Verdun:

"They shall not pass!" And that word went up and down the ranks of men waiting in hill. General Nivelle had said, "They shall not pass," and they did not, though it cost French lives by the thousands.

Nivelle was never cut and dried in his ideas. Almost a year ago, when he was commander-in-chief at Verdun, he foresaw the end of trench warfare.

FORESAW THE END OF TRENCH WARFARE. "Prolonged as is trench warfare, which we are pursuing for two years on the same ground," he wrote to a friend, "it is, however, only one of the numerous forms of war which cannot last always, as it cannot lead to a decision."

"Be sure that the essential principles of war, those of the Napoleonic wars, have lost nothing of their value. The time is approaching when a most decisive blow will be delivered by the strongest and most resolute. Its form cannot and must not be preconceived. The necessary equipment will find not only in our equipment, but also and especially we will find it in the hearts of our admirable soldiers."

General Nivelle's rise has been phenomenal, even in a war where phenomena have become commonplace. At the outbreak of the war he was a colonel of artillery. He had seen fighting in various parts of the world—had been a captain when the allied forces marched into Peking in 1900—had fought the desert tribesmen in Algeria, which is the same sort of training ground for the French army that India is for the British in normal times.

Nivelle's regiment was in the great retreat to the Marne in August and September of 1914. It was a baffling and incomprehensible thing to the rank and file, this unending retreat, for the secret of the battle plan was closely guarded. And the rank and file expressed its disgust by hoots, hisses and cat-calls for the immediate victory. All on September day Nivelle, marching about, stolidly ignoring the hoots and cat-calls, acting as though he did not hear them. When the order came to take up the offensive the regiment rang with enthusiastic cries of "Nivelle!" And Nivelle paid just as little attention to that.

His regiment did good work at the Marne, and it did good work a few weeks later at the Battle of the Aisne. In October, 1914, he was made general of a brigade. A fellow officer tells him that the involuntary habit of officers and men to duck when bullets whistled near Nivelle remained impressive always.

"What is the use of trying to dodge bullets?" he would say. THE ORIENTAL FATALISM.

The French writers who have studied him at close range say he is of a melancholy nature. He has lived in the Orient long enough to have acquired something of the Orient's fatalism, a belief that when his time comes he will go, and not before. And consequently the officers of his staff find it necessary to re-monstrate with him frequently for his disregard for his own life, and their remonstrances are of small effect.

Like many men who have lived much in the Algerian desert—General Nivelle is a man of few words. He was never a light in Parisian society; social functions bored him, and he preferred the society of a few friends and a quiet game of pique.

In February, 1915, Nivelle was made a General of Division. War makes quick promotions. It years old men out, reveals new men whose capabilities had hardly been suspected. By the end of last Robert Georges Nivelle was in command of the Third Army Corps. For the first two months of 1916 he was busy regaining ground the Germans had lately taken on the Somme. In March they rushed him to Verdun, where the monumental attack of the German Crown Prince was under way. And in fifteen days he won eleven fights and retook all the ground that had been lost in his sector.

In the beginning of May they made him Commander-in-Chief of all the French operations at Verdun, and for seven months he fought doggedly, untiringly, and effectively against the German drive. The "giant nut-cracker" failed to crack Verdun. And you must find at least part of the explanation of French success in what Nivelle referred to as "the hearts of our admirable soldiers." For the quality of generalship, if you will take Nivelle's word for it, that thing which makes a man a genius in the field, remains a mystery, seeing that it is the action of the mind and heart of the man in the ranks with him, an ardour, a readiness to perish for the sake of victory.

In September of last year he was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and the official citation which took notice of his achievements spoke of him in words seldom accorded to the living by officialdom. The citation ran:

THE TRIUMPH OF FRANCE. "Robert Georges Nivelle, General of Division, commanding an army, has for four months commanded the army that resisted victoriously the attacks of the enemy, renewed without cessation, and (Continued at foot of next column.)"

THE GERMANS AND THE DEAD A PRISONER'S STORY.

Among the stories told by men who have come from the front is the following, which affords unexpected confirmation of the account of the Corps Utilization Company's enterprise. The soldier who tells the story is Sergeant B., of the 10th. Describing the prisoners taken in the recent fighting, he said:—"One of them who spoke English told me—mind, I don't know that it's true, but he told me that even when they read their work isn't done. They are wired together in batches then, and boiled down in factories as a business, to make fat for munition making and to feed pigs and poultry, and God knows what besides. Then other folk eat the pigs and poultry, so you may say it's cannibalism, isn't it? This fellow told me Fritz calls his margarine 'corps fat' because they suspect that's what it comes from."

The Times prints the facsimile of the text of Herr Karl Rosen's message to the Berlin Lokalanzeiger of April 10th mentioning the existence of the Corps Utilization Factory. The English translation of this passage is as follows:—"We pass through Evernicourt. There is a sickly smell in the air, as if glue were being boiled. We are passing the great Corps Utilization Establishment (Kadaververwertungsanstalt) of this Army Group. The fat that is won here is turned into lubricating oils, and everything else is ground down in the boiler into a powder which is used for mixing with pig's food and as manure. Nothing can be permitted to go to waste."

We have received a number of letters questioning the translation of the German word Kadaver, and suggesting that it is not used of human bodies. As to this the best authorities are agreed that it is so used, though it is also used of the bodies of animals. We have received other letters stating, as many other writers have stated before, that it has long been known in Belgium and Holland that the Germans do in fact dispose of their dead in the horrible manner indicated in Herr Karl Rosen's message.

The business aspect of the industry is dealt with in the Lancet, which says:—"There appear to be good reasons for believing that the Germans are utilizing the bodies of their dead by committing them to a chemical treatment which, for example, yields glycerine, and for another, a nitrogenous powder which serves, so it is stated, to enrich pig-feed, and yet, for another, the mineral phosphate of the bone to be used as a fertilizer in the field."

The recovery of fat by what may appear to be a gruesome policy means, of course, a source of material for the making of glycerine and its nitro-derivative. The total amount of fat in the human body varies immensely, but it may be said to range from 25 to 3 per cent. of the body weight.

It is easy to see that in a period of heavy casualties this method for the disposal of the dead will yield a very material amount of glycerine. Thus, a thousand bodies at an average weight of 10st (140 lbs.) would yield, on an average of 3 per cent. basis of fat per body weight, about two tons of fat capable of being turned into a tenth of its weight of glycerine. As the published number of killed far exceeds this, the output of glycerine may have been increased proportionately, not to mention the soap incidentally produced. The dividends of the enterprising company known as the Kadaververwertungsanstalt (Corps Utilization Establishment) may, according to this calculation, be quite satisfactory to the directors and shareholders, enabling them to face criticism with complacency.

The horror with which the peoples of the East regard any abuse of the dead may be gathered from the following statement made yesterday by the Chinese Minister in London:—"I was much horrified. I could scarcely believe such a thing possible. In China we have a very special respect and reverence for the dead. There any desecration of graves, any disturbance of the bodies of those who have gone to their last rest, is a very grave crime. We venerate our ancestors and reverence their memory. Under the old monarchical regime, if a man performed some great service to the State, it was not unusual for the Emperor to enoble his ancestors for three generations. It was judged that an excellent man came from excellent forefathers, who were worthy of honour."

It is customary for a Chinese family to visit the graves of their relations twice a year, in the spring and in the autumn. At the latter visit the graves are carefully inspected to see if they are in a state to endure the severities of the approaching winter, and the spring visit is to see whether any damage has been done, and, if so, to repair it.

With such feelings for the bodies of the dead, we cannot but regard the German desecration with a very special horror. —Times.

has supported heroically the hardest trials. He has shown in this command, with the most brilliant qualities of leadership, an energy and force of character which have powerfully influenced the operations in progress over the entire front.

After having checked the advance of the enemy towards the Aisne, he had become a moral state of the war. General Nivelle resumed the offensive, foot by foot, and by his attacks succeeded in dominating the adversary on the very ground chosen by the latter for a decisive effort."

General Nivelle's ancestry has been much heralded since his rise to fame. His mother was an Englishwoman whose father fought under Wellington, and in St. Clement Dan's Church in the Strand is a window in his memory which English people make pilgrimages to see to-day, since her son has become one of the great figures of the world. Nivelle, big, calm, deliberate, with blue gray eyes, suggests the Englishman rather than the Frenchman.

When first he came to Verdun, the story goes, an officer who did not know him asked of one who did: "What kind of a man is he?" The answer came—"He is a man."

YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED BY THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Get the MONTGOMERY WARD HABIT, and Save Time, Worry and Money. Write to us for a copy of our Big Catalogue of 100,000 articles for the Home, Farm, Office and Shop. It is a guide to good living at low prices. Everything to eat, wear and use.

ALL AT WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO YOU.

Four Million Families all over the world supply their needs from us.

WHY DON'T YOU?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live, you can save money by dealing with us. America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

Our service across the Pacific is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only \$2.25 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by Trans-Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you! It is much less than the regular rate either from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, or from the American Coast to the Orient.

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only Merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail.

Our Catalogue, a Book of nearly 1,000 pages, is in the hands of every American Missionary, and on file at every American Consulate. It is sent free upon request to our Home Office, or may be obtained upon personal application to T. B. TOLMAN, 911, Urbizondo, Manila, P.I., WELLS FARGO & Co., Rioss Bldg., Calle David, Manila, P.I., WELLS FARGO & Co., 8, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai, China, or B. MONTGOMERY WARD & Co., Agents for WELLS FARGO & Co., Hongkong, China. Mail requests to above should be accompanied by 25 cents gold to partly pay mailing expense.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.
NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING
No Brushes required. Also a RUBBER LEATHER SHOE POLISH, etc.
Applied with sponge or brush to the shoe. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and durable polish, which lasts a week or dry weather. Must not be used on patent leather shoes. Dried and rubbed with the palm of the hand. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., 4, LITTLEWOOD ST., LONDON, S.W., ENGLAND.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.
FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.
MERRYWEATHERS'
Best Quality
CANVAS HOSE PIPES
Two Brands of World-wide Repute:
"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"
Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.
Write for "Hints on Hose" and quotations—
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE OUTPOSTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
Is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS
with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance.
\$15 per annum. Postage
\$5 to any part of
the World.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFER & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 14th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGHONG" ... On 17th June 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 19th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "OHINUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Fans fitted, Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc., on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, AND CARGO. S.S. "YANGTZE," "CHENAN," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule, service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 86.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 7 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 15th June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

Our above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry ideal quality of cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	10th Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	10th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS"

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY OF TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE ... SHIDZUKA MARU (WED. DAY, 20th June, at Noon)
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI ... Capt. Noma 12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI ... INABA MARU (MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon)
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Higo 18,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 10th June, at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Noma 9,400
SHANGHAI and KOBE ... KISEN MARU (FRIDAY, 15th June, at Noon)
Capt. Sasaki 8,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... SUWA MARU (MONDAY, 18th June, at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Sekine 21,000
... ATSUTA MARU (MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Iizawa 16,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... HITACHI MARU (WED. DAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Tomimaga 15,500

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... BOMBAY MARU (SATURDAY, 2nd June, at Noon)
Capt. Shimozono 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

R. MORI Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 22nd June
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 27th July
TENYO MARU	25,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 10th August
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 25th Aug.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$497.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of re-boarding from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS.

MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Main Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2376. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building, #67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. CO. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$185.00; TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

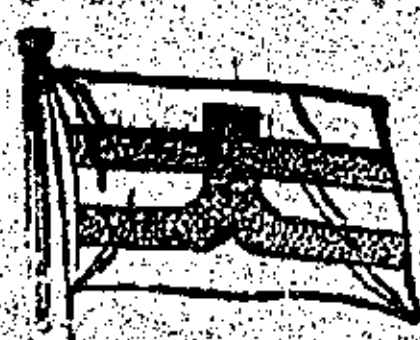
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building, #2



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, V. VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Leaving June.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Peking Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan, and Messing. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anging, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th June at Noon.
"BOSCHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st June at Noon.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 25th June, at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, #9

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!

